

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Annual Report of the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY was laid before both Houses of Congress on Tuesday. It being a document of such length as to prevent its publication entire in our columns, we proceed to give such parts of it as appear to be of most general interest:

The estimated receipts into the National Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1853, were as follows:

From customs	\$49,000,000 00
From lands	2,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	300,000 00
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1852	14,632,136 37
Total	\$51,932,136 37
And the estimated expenditures	60,590,056 86
Estimated balance July 1, 1853	5,872,079 51

This balance to exist after applying \$7,199,477 77 to the redemption of the public debt.

The actual receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, were as follows, viz:

From customs	\$58,981,855 52
From lands	1,667,084 99
From miscellaneous sources	738,623 89
Total	\$61,387,574 40
And the estimated expenditures	61,387,574 40
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1853	14,632,136 37

The actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, were as follows, viz:

Civil list	\$4,784,396 98
Foreign intercourse	569,000 14
Miscellaneous	11,792,369 70
Department of the Interior	5,529,555 59
Department of War	9,947,290 87
Department of the Navy	10,891,639 59
Public debt	10,482,555 89
Total	\$61,387,574 40

Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1853—\$21,942,892 56

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were as follows:

From customs	\$49,000,000 00
From lands	2,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	300,000 00
Estimated balance July 1, 1853	5,872,079 51
Total	\$56,572,079 51

And the estimated expenditures were:

Balance of former appropriations	\$6,879,888 28
Permanent and indefinite do.	9,172,829 68
Specific appropriations asked for	30,151,040 64
Total	\$46,203,758 60

Which would leave an estimated unexpended balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1854, of \$10,368,320 91

The actual receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1854, ending September 30, 1853, were as follows:

From customs	\$19,718,822 00
From lands	1,489,562 05
From miscellaneous sources	147,994 87
Total	\$21,356,378 92
To which add the actual balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1853	14,632,136 37
Total	\$35,988,515 29

Making the total sum of \$35,988,515 29

The actual expenditures for the same first quarter were as follows, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	\$4,831,091 62
Interior Department, Indians, and pensions	846,213 01
War Department	2,935,861 40
Navy Department	3,140,129 35
Redemption of public debt	3,778,888 92
Total	\$15,011,383 70

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, September 30th, 1853, of \$20,977,131 59

The estimated receipts for the second, third, and fourth quarters of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1854, are as follows:

From customs	\$37,000,000 00
From lands	3,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	300,000 00
Total	\$40,300,000 00
To which add the balance in the Treasury September 30, 1853	20,977,131 59
Total	\$61,277,131 59

Making a total sum of \$61,277,131 59

The expenditures estimated by the Departments for the second, third, and fourth quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, are as follows, viz:

Civil list and foreign intercourse, &c.	\$13,570,833 54
Deficiencies in the Post Office Department	1,866,445 39
Interior Department	2,629,350 10
War Department	12,874,817 24
Navy Department	8,135,280 67
Public debt, (interest)	3,145,555 00
Public debt, (redemption)	15,000,000 00
Total	\$67,251,282 16

This will leave an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1854, of \$11,266,044 62

The balance of the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1853, which remained unexpended on that day, and which is liable to be expended in the year ending June 30, 1854, is \$17,680,758 76

The specific appropriations for the year amount to \$4,051,269 58

The indefinite appropriations for the year are, as far as ascertained by actual payment, to October 1, 1853, \$6,100,425 75

As estimated for the remainder of the year, 6,855,526 95

Making the whole amount of appropriations liable to be expended in the year 1854, \$63,147,981 03

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, are as follows:

From customs	\$51,000,000 00
From lands	3,500,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	500,000 00
Total	\$55,000,000 00
Estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1854	11,266,044 62
Total	\$66,266,044 62

This makes the total estimated resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, \$66,266,044 62

The estimated expenditures for the same year are as follows:

Balance of former appropriations, which will be expended this year	\$6,879,888 28
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	9,172,829 68
Specific appropriations asked for this year	35,999,434 64
Total	\$52,052,152 60

This sum is composed of the following particulars, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	\$12,161,436 09
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs	2,200,000 00
Expenses of collecting revenues from lands	129,990 00
Deficiency in the revenue of the Post Office Department	2,700,000 00
Army proper, &c.	11,989,397 50
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.	2,043,844 00
Indian Department	311,590 00
Pensions	1,876,072 35
Naval establishment, including dry-docks and ocean steam mail contracts	12,712,358 74
Interest on the public debt	3,146,806 00
Total	\$52,052,152 60

Leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury July 1, 1855, of \$14,213,892 02

To be increased about ten millions by that part of the appropriation not expended within the year, and subject to any reduction that may be made in the tariff for half the year, or to any sum which may be applied to the public debt during the year.

The public debt on the first of July, 1852, was as follows:

Loan of 1842	\$8,198,686 03
Loan of 1843	6,222,931 35
Loan of 1844	4,999,139 71
Loan of 1845	25,214,050 00
Loan of 1846	15,740,000 00
Texas indemnity	5,000,000 00
Texas indemnity not issued	5,000,000 00
Total	\$71,374,807 09

Old funded and unfunded debt

Treasury notes outstanding	114,115 54
Debt of corporate cities	182,161 64
Total	\$72,401,087 27

The sums paid for redemption of the public debt during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, and the premium, &c., were as follows:

Loan of 1842	\$107,495 60
Loan of 1843	4,296,862 50
Loan of 1844	68,200 00
Loan of 1845	1,668,650 00
Loan of 1846	193,900 00
Total stock redeemed	\$6,394,508 10

Premium on the same \$420,498 64. Since which time, and up to 3d December, 1853, the public debt has been reduced to \$65,336,157 52, leaving the public debt, on the 3d of December, 1853, as follows:

Loan of 1842	\$8,782,135 54
Loan of 1843	92,800 00
Loan of 1844	4,048,400 00
Loan of 1845	20,738,700 00
Loan of 1846	14,444,491 80
Texas indemnity	4,887,000 00
Texas indemnity not issued	5,000,000 00
Debt of corporate cities	24,000 00
Old funded and unfunded debt	14,125 64
Treasury notes outstanding	114,511 64
Total	\$65,336,157 52

Of the public debt it appears that \$3,342,150 was redeemed and purchased from the 1st July, 1852, to the 4th of March, 1853, and \$12,727,775 from the 4th of March, 1853, to the 3d of December, 1853. But the daily payments at the Treasury in discharge of the public liabilities and the redemption of the debt did not equal the receipts, and a large surplus continued to accumulate in the Treasury until it became a cause of alarm in commercial and financial circles. The means resorted to by the Department to arrest a panic and to lessen the accumulation are then stated in detail by the Secretary. Large deposits were made at the Mint to enable it to procure silver for coinage, and efforts were made to redeem the public debt at the current market price, which were successful to some extent. The Secretary then proceeds:

"The balance in the Treasury on the 30th of September, with the estimated receipts for the second, third, and fourth quarters of the present fiscal year, being so far in excess of the estimated expenditures for the same time, will justify the further application of \$15,000,000 to the purchase of the debt, and to the redemption of the public Treasury for any practical purpose. The purchase of the debt has therefore been continued, and \$7,857,495 94 expended in the purchase during the second quarter of the year. It is considered that the present prospect of the Treasury, growing out of the great prosperity of all the industries, and the general prosperity of the public debt, and that it should not be left to embarrass the operation of the Government in any future emergency which may require all its energies and resources."

"The estimated receipts of the second, third, and fourth quarters of the present fiscal year have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1854 do not reach the actual receipts of the fiscal year 1853, although the first quarter of 1854 exceeds the corresponding quarter of the year 1853 by \$5,025,297 20."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

"The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying imports, computed in view of the large stock of in-hand, both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there."

years, and mark our increasing capacity for commercial intercourse. The tonnage now amounts to 4,407,010 tons, and exceeds that of any preceding year by 268,000 tons.

The entire coinage of the mint to 31st October last has been \$370,208,192; the gold coinage from the 1st January to the 31st October of the year 1853 has been \$46,998,945, and the silver coinage \$6,996,225, which proves an active and growing demand for gold and silver as a currency for actual use. The imports of gold and silver, including what is brought to the Atlantic from California, without estimating for that brought in by emigrants, compared with the exports of gold and silver, prove that within four years the large amount of \$135,972,095 has been added to the gold and silver coin remaining in the country. The Secretary thinks that if this increase shall continue for a short term of years this country will be able to dispense with banks of issue, and have a gold and silver currency.

The branch mint at San Francisco has been contracted for, to be furnished and ready for the coinage of \$30,000,000 per annum by the first of February next. The construction of the assay office at New York has been commenced, and all the necessary implements ordered to be prepared by the 1st of February next, with the expectation to get it into operation by the 1st of March.

The buildings belonging to the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of the City of New York, adjoining the custom-house, and well calculated for the accommodation of its officers, and also the officers of the assay office, have been rented for the term of five years, at a rent of \$58,000 per annum, with the privilege, should the appropriation be made, of purchasing within two years at \$580,000.

The Secretary explains, with much particularity, the administrative affairs of his own Department, including the method of transacting the business of its various bureaus, and suggesting some changes as to the manner of keeping its accounts, &c.

Referring to the accounts rendered and unsettled in each office in the month of March, 1853, and the amount of them which were outstanding on the books of the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Secretary says:

"There were accounts unsettled to the aggregate of \$12,621,704 09, and of these \$1,241,704 09 were settled on an aggregate of \$30,500,154 50, leaving a balance of \$10,380,000 00 still outstanding; but of these there are \$14,918,802 36 on the books of the Solicitor of the Treasury, most of the accounts having been stated by the Auditor."